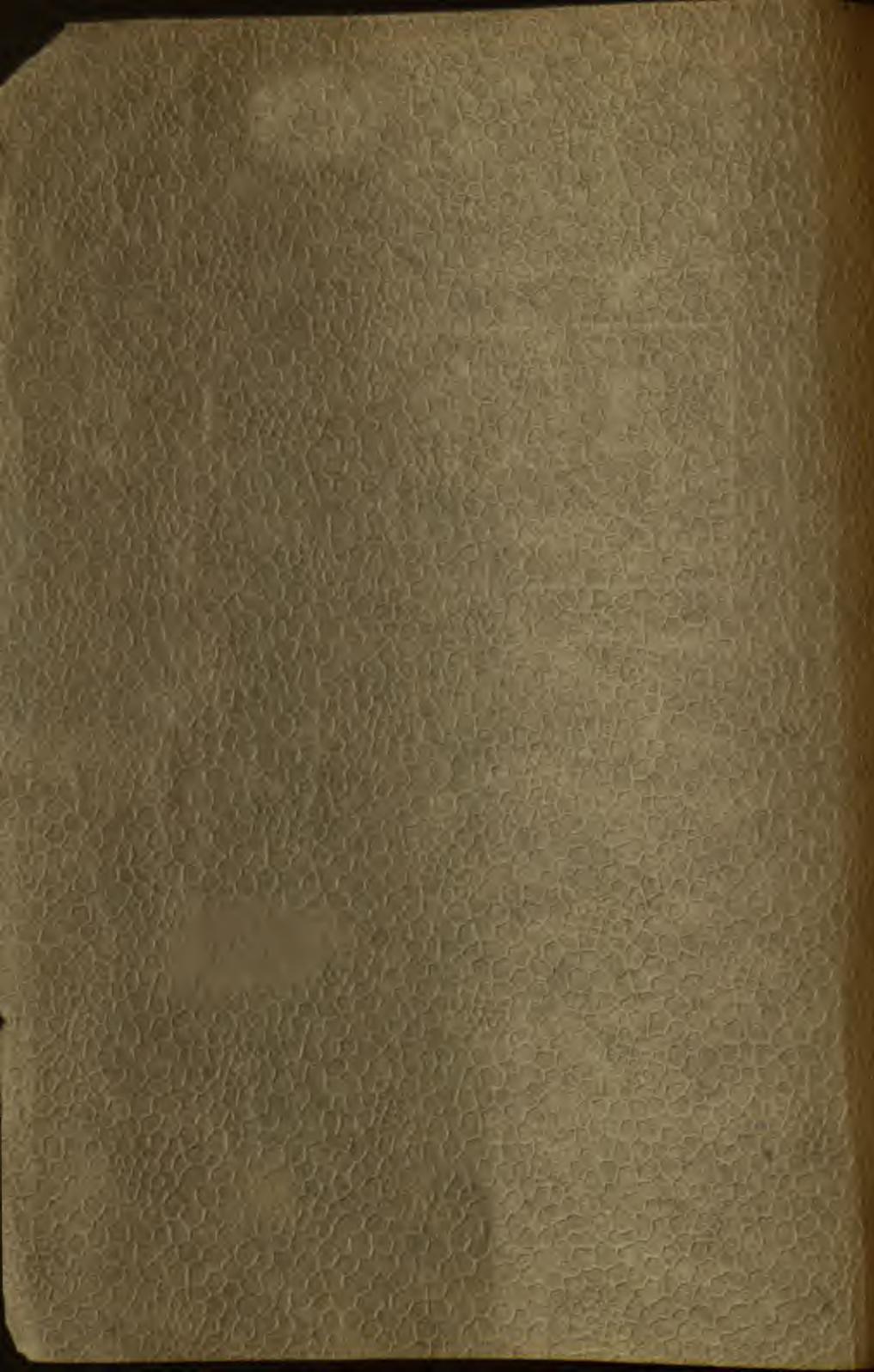
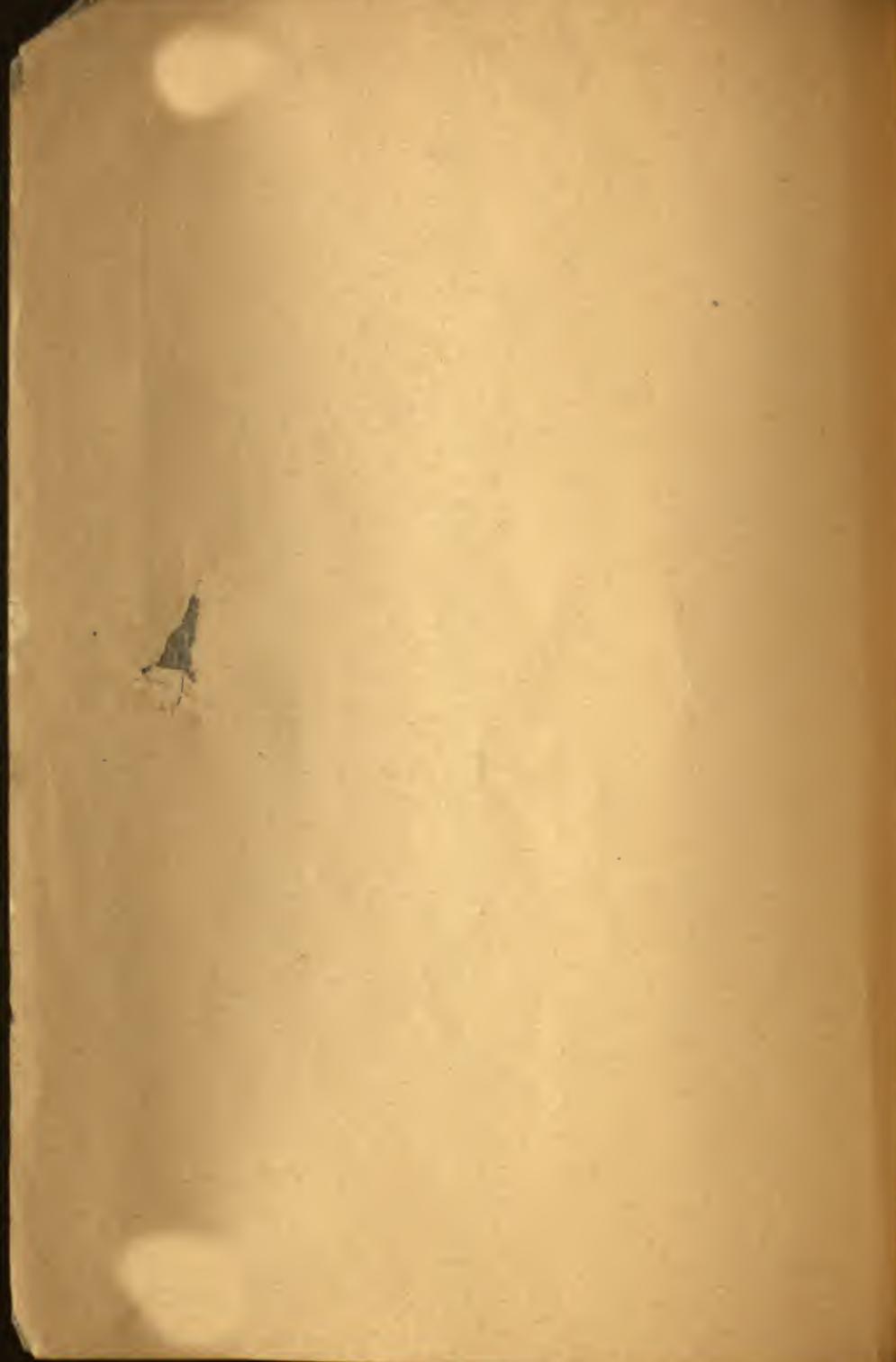


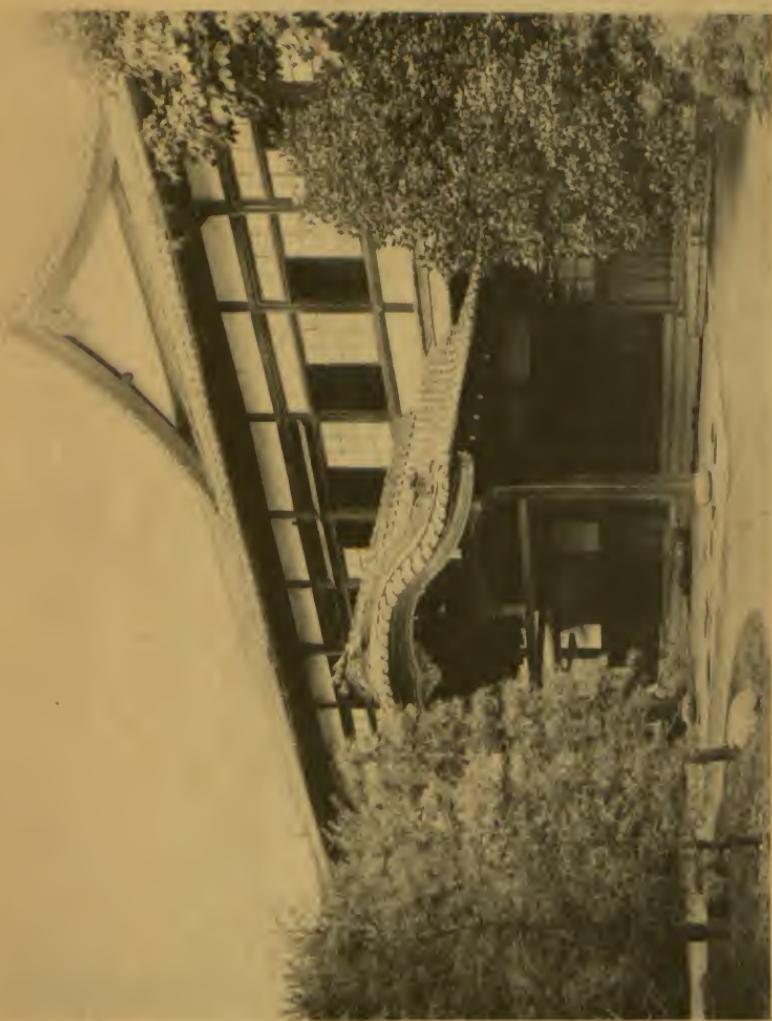
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FOR GIRLS
OF KYOTO PREFECTURE

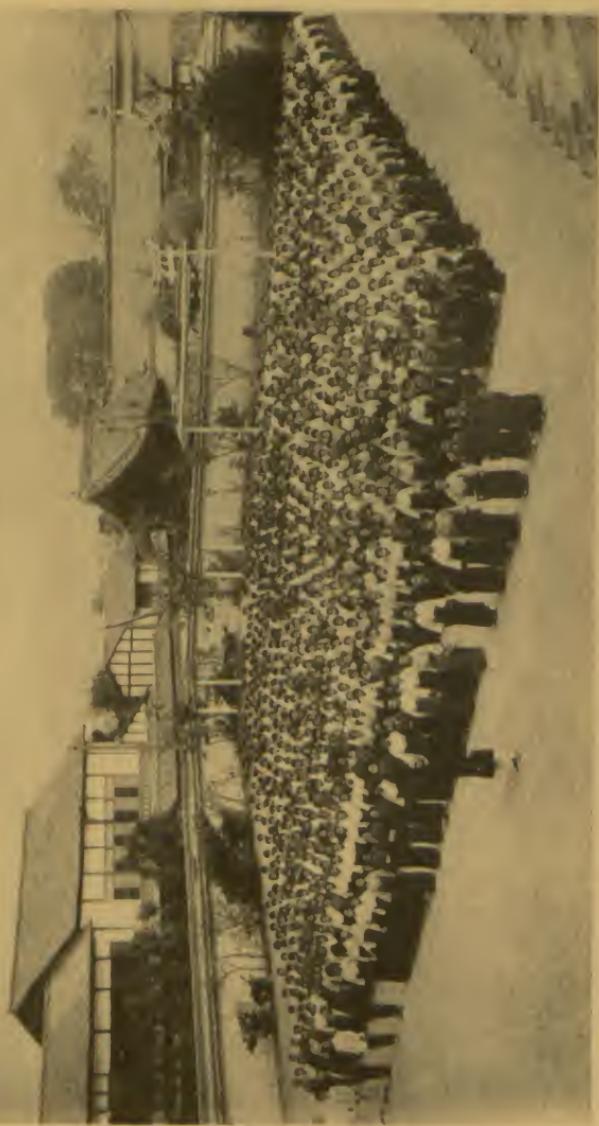


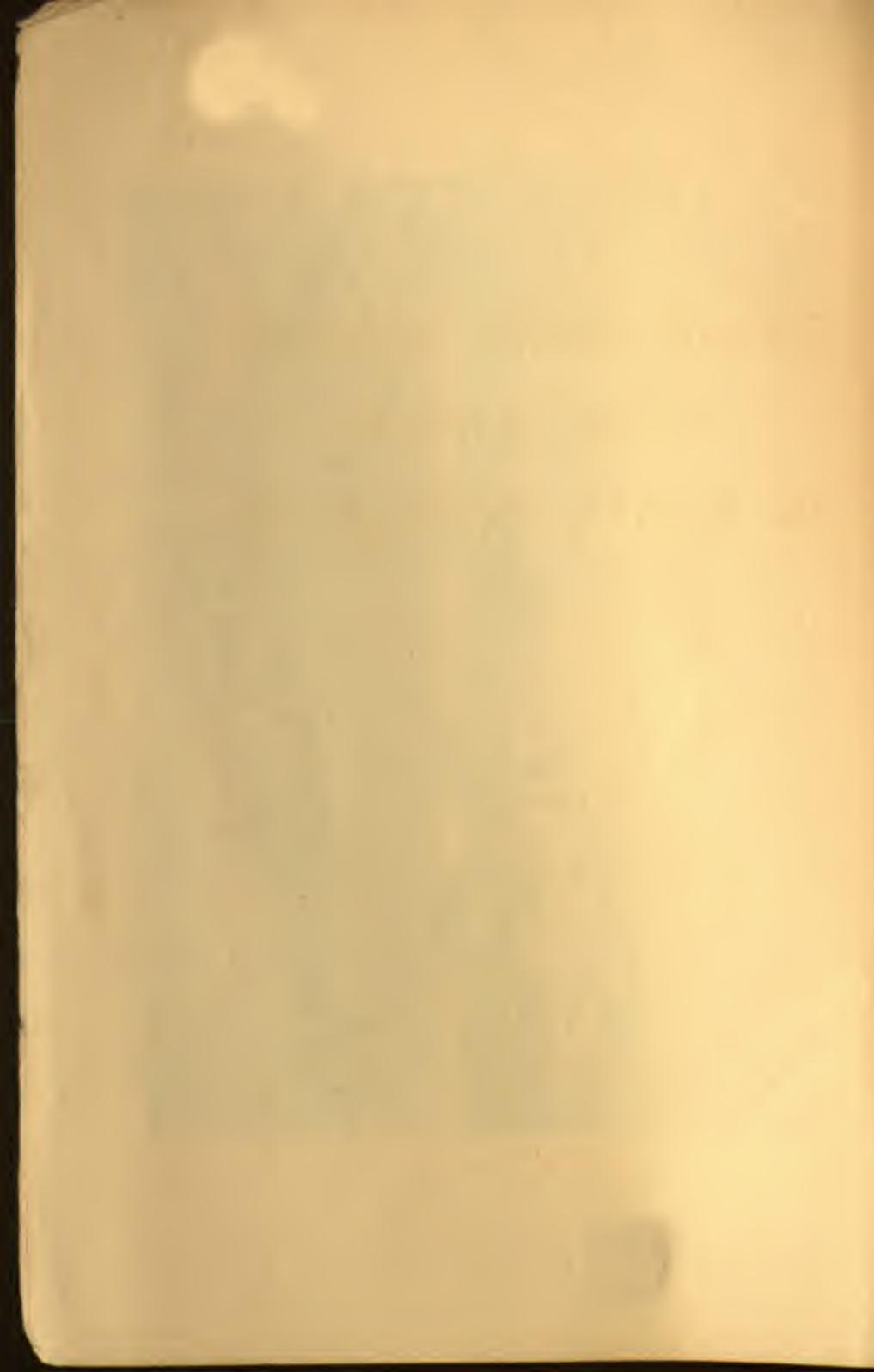
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FIRST HIGH SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS
OF KYOTO PREPECTURE

1914

Printed by SUIZANDO PRESS, Kyoto

1914

1860-1861-1862-1863-1864

1865-1866-1867-1868-1869

1870-1871-1872-1873-1874

PREFACE

The type of civilization now prevailing in Japan is one that has been developed since the coming of Commodore Perry in 1853. The same may be said concerning the system of female education. It is indeed true that there had previously been methods for training of girls, chief attention being given to the cultivation of such feminine virtues as gentleness and chastity as well as to instruction in the management of domestic affairs. There were no special institutions for the education of girls. All of their instruction was given in the home and was much inferior to that provided for boys. Even though some attention may at times have been given to female education, its benefits were confined to persons belonging to the upper classes of society.

After the coming of Commodore Perry, all departments of national life were greatly affected by western civilization. The government and the people united in

overthrowing what was old in order to replace it with what was new. In 1872, twenty years after Perry's arrival, our school was established, it being the first of its kind in Japan. The chief subjects taught at that time were the English language and various manual arts that were considered of importance for young women. The equipment was upon a small scale and was very defective. In the years that have since elapsed, great improvement has been made, good results have been attained, and the school has advanced to its present prosperous condition. No pecuniary assistance has been received from the National Government; but the sole responsibility for establishing the first public girls' school in Japan has been borne by the Kyoto Prefecture.

The following chapters give a short history of the school for the forty-two years of its existence.

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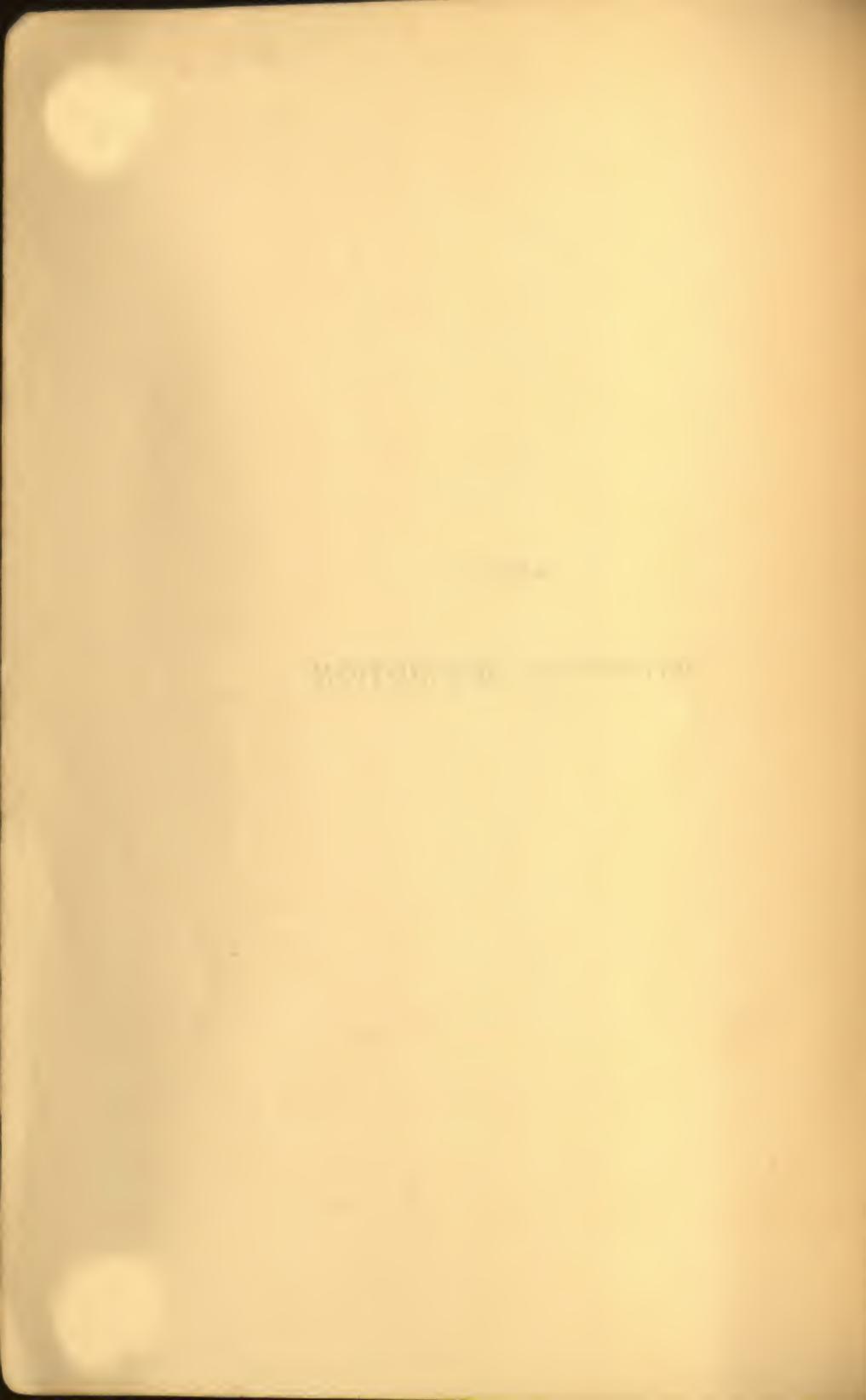
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PART I

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION



CHAPTER I

THE FIRST PERIOD

1872

THE school was established on the 14th of April, 1872⁴ in Kyoto. Japanese and foreign sewing, embroidery, &c. were taught to seventy-eight children of the nobility only. The establishment was called "The New English School and Manual Art School."

Mr. and Mrs. B. Evans and several Japanese teachers were employed.

Later the school was opened to all classes and the number of pupils soon increased until it reached 159.

This is the very first girls' school in Japan that was supported by public funds.

On the 3rd of June, 1872, His Majesty the Emperor visited the school. The teachers had the honor of being presented to him. His Imperial Majesty was pleased to inspect the work of the pupils, to some of whom he gave prizes. It was the greatest honor to have his visit at that time in spite of the fact that the equipment of the school was still very imperfect.

1873

On the 25th of March, 1873, Mr. and Mrs. Evans resigned and Mr. & Mrs. Weston took their places.

On the 13th of October, the Russian Minister visited the school.

This year some of the silk-worms' eggs sent from the school were examined at the office of the Home Department and received the first prize.

1874

On the 1st of May, 1874, Mr. Baldwin, a teacher in the Middle School, resigned and his English students (boys) were received in this school and were taught by Mr. Weston.

On the 11th of June the name "The New English School" was changed to "English Girls' School" and the boys were sent to a school of their own.

In November the rules and regulations of the girls' handicraft course were settled.

On the 21st of December Mr. David Murray an employee of the Educational Department, visited the school.

1875

In 1875 the school sent some of the work done by the students to the Kyoto Exhibition and received a silver medal.

Summary

This was the first period of the school and it was a time when our country felt the great necessity for adopting the Western Civilization.

When our school was established English was made a special study so that English teachers were employed,

but in order that the girls might become self-supporting, weaving, sewing and similar industries were taught.

It was very hard to get students because the people in general did not understand the necessity of educating their girls.

The school was not complete in its equipment. By Imperial command Mr. Masanao Makimura, at that time Governor of Kyoto Prefecture, devoted himself to the study and improvement of woman's education. After fighting against thousands of difficulties, he accomplished his purpose. This school owes much of its excellence to him.



CHAPTER II

THE SECOND PERIOD

1876

On the 23rd of May the name "English Girls' School" was changed to "Girls' School." Japanese and Chinese classics were added to the studies, and instruction was given for preparing persons to be sewing teachers in the primary schools.

This year the school sent some of the students' work to the Philadelphia Exhibition and received a prize.

1877

On the 1st of February, 1877, His Majesty the Em-

peror visited the school. On the 9th of February, Their Majesties the Empress and the Empress Dowager visited the school, and inspected the articles made by the pupils. Prizes were given to some of thees. Their Majesties gave a sum of money to the school.

A new system of education was adopted on the 26th of February. Scholarships were granted to girls of the Kyoto Prefecture.

Fifty girls were received into the school to whom the lessons of the higher common course were taught. The granting of scholarships gave new life to woman's education in Japan and greatly increased the number of students.

On the 9th of November, Mr. Weston resigned and Mr. Arnold (an American) was employed as a teacher of English.

This year the school sent some of the students' work to the First National Industrial Exhibition and received a prize.

In the same year the school received a special certificate of merit from the Kyoto Exhibition.

1878

August, 1878. The cooks from the girls' dormitory were dismissed. The girls took their turns in cooking, buying the food materials and also in keeping the accounts, thus gaining practical training in household management.

On the 9th of September, the French Minister and his wife visited the school.

This year the school sent some of the students' work to the Paris Exhibition and received a certificate of merit.

1879

On the 25th of February, 1879, Mr. Reed, an English Member of Parliament, visited the school.

50,000 *yen* was granted to the school in May this year. It was a part of the Imperial Grant to Kyoto Prefecture. This supported the school for several years and also was used to enlarge its work.

On the 20th of November, a grand son of the German Emperor visited the school.

1880

In January, 1880, fifty girls who wished to become teachers in primary schools were elected from Kyoto Prefecture and admitted to the school in February.

On the 24th of February, a member of the Italian royal family visited the school.

On the 22nd of March, the American Minister visited the school.

On the 1st of November, English, which had been the main subject of study, was made a part of the general course and Japanese subjects were introduced. From this time the students were no longer known as English students and Mr. Arnold was no longer needed as a teacher.

On the 9th of November, a Minister of Brazil visited the school.

This year the pupils' work was sent to the Kyoto Exhibition and received a prize.

1881

A new school building with better equipment was completed in January, 1881.

On the 18th of March, Her Majesty the Queen of Hawaii visited the school.

This year the pupils' work was sent to the National Industrial Exhibition and received a special prize.

This year several certificates of merit were received at the Kyoto Exhibition.

Summary

In this period the ideals of education were greatly changed and more efforts were made to educate the girls in a wider sense and to give them more general knowledge. To accomplish this purpose a new system of scholarships was established. A normal course to train primary school teachers for Kyoto Prefecture was also established. The expenses of students taking this course were advanced by the school, the money to be repaid when they became established as teachers. The principle of training the pupils for real Japanese womanhood, however, was never forgotten. English, which had once been the main subject of study, was made a part of the general course. In short, woman's general

education made some progress in this period and the school with its equipment was greatly improved.

CHAPTER III

THE THIRD PERIOD

(GIRLS' SCHOOL)

1882

On the 21st of July, the name "Jokōba" (Girls' Handicraft School) was changed to "Jo-gakkō," (Girls' School) and the regulations of courses of study were greatly revised. There were established a Common Course, a Normal Course, and a Handicraft Course, to meet the demands of the times, each requiring three years. The subjects of study in the Handicraft Course were sewing, embroidery, *tsuzure* (figured brocade), weaving, etc.

This year the school sent some articles to the Kyoto Exhibition and was awarded several certificates of merit.

1883

On the 18th of August, Prince Albert, one of the German Imperial family visited the school.

Medals and certificates of merit were awarded for the exhibits to the Kyoto Exhibition.

1884

On the 3rd of September, Mr. C. H. Baldwin was given charge of teaching English.

On the 25th of September, Prince Oscar of Sweden visited the school.

On the 10th of October, Mr. George Bowen, the Governor of Hongkong, visited the school.

1885

On the 11th of July, a silver medal was awarded for the exhibits to the International Exhibition in London, England.

1886

On the 17th of April, the French Minister and his wife visited the school.

On the 23rd of July, Mr. W. C. Cameron, an officer of the English Army, visited the school.

Summary

In this period great efforts were made to perfect the Common Course and to enlarge the Normal Course. Besides the establishment of a primary school and a kindergarten where the pupils of the Normal Course might have practice in teaching, various kinds of manual lessons were given to help those who wished to support themselves. In April, 1886, because of reforms in the educational system, pupils of the Normal Course and the children under their instruction were all sent to the Normal School. The manual lessons were one by one given up, all the strength being devoted to making the Common Course more complete.

CHAPTER IV

THE FOURTH PERIOD

(HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS)

1887

On the 18th of January, the school's name was changed to "Kōtō Jogakkō" (High School for Girls).

On the 3rd of February, H.I.M. the Empress honoured the school with a visit and inspected the exercises of the pupils. Her Majesty graciously bestowed a sum of money.

This month the school presented a *tsuzure* (figured brocade) chair-cover to H.I.M. the Empress, an embroidered chair-cover to H.I.M. the Emperor, a lace collar and cuffs to H.I.M. the Empress Dowager.

On the 28th of February, Vice-Admiral Chandler, the commander of the American Asiatic fleet, visited the school.

On the 18th of March, Prince Leopold, one of the German Imperial family, visited the school.

On the 15th of April, Hon. F. R. Plunkett, the English Minister to Japan, visited the school.

In April, a department of foreign sewing was established. Miss Anna Henry Esdel, an English lady, was appointed as the teacher in foreign sewing and English.

Mr. Baldwin was dismissed.

On the 13th of May, an honorary court lady of the Queen of Russia, visited the school.

On the 28th of July, the graduates of the school united in forming an Alumnae Association named "Kyoto Okikai." The number of its members at that time was 155; and that of associate members, 13; at present the numbers are respectively 2,886, and 87.

On the 1st of December, the Resident General of Hongkong visited the school.

1888

On the 1st of April, the reformed educational rules were put in force; the main points of the reformation were as follows:—

- (a) The Common Course, which had been required and had been divided into six classes, was abolished; there was established a High School Course of four years and four classes.
- (b) The Special Course in both Japanese and foreign sewing was established, easy lessons in other subjects being added.
- (c) A Special Music Course, which gave instruction in vocal and instrumental music was established.

Tea ceremony, flower arrangement and Japanese music were taught in order to foster graceful thoughts and elegant deportment.

On the 15th of December, the portraits of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress were bestowed on the school. Since then the portraits have been displayed and duly honored on the three principal national holidays.

1889

On the 11th of February, the celebration of the promulgation of the National Constitution was held, and a sum of money was given to the school.

In April, a Preparatory Course to the High School Course, covering two years was established.

Practical training in foreign cooking and in table manners was given to the upper class pupils.

On the 25th of May, Prince Henry of Austria visited the school.

1890

On the 27th of April, H.I.M. the Empress visited the school and was pleased to inspect the exercises of the pupils. Her Majesty graciously bestowed a sum of money.

On the 3rd of November, the ceremony of reading the Imperial Rescript on Education was held. Since then it has been the custom to read the Rescript at the principal ceremonies.

On the 28th November, Mr. Ichiro Kawara, the present Principal of the school, was appointed to his position.

1892

On the 16th of April, the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of the school was held at the same time with the graduation ceremony. Since then it is the custom to hold such a celebration every fifth year.

On the 28th of May, a celebration in honour of the Empress's birth-day was held. Since then it has been held annually.

1893

In November it was decided by the Prefectural Council to provide the current expenses of the school from the local taxes.

1894

On the 9th of March, a celebration was held in honour of Their Imperial Majesties' Silver Wedding.

On the 2nd of August, the pupils donated 6,000 gauze pads to the Military Relief Department for the benefit of the soldiers at the time of the Chino-Japanese War.

From the 10th of August the members of the Alumnae Association devoted themselves to needle-work, and in September they contributed eight hundred white shirts to the Military Relief Association together with some money.

Summary

At the beginning of this period, since the tendency of the country was toward the adoption of Western civilization, a foreign lady was employed as a teacher, and the pupils were encouraged to wear foreign dress. Besides the establishment of a foreign sewing course, training in foreign cooking and manners was given. A house in European style was built for the foreign teacher, as well as a room in European style for the sake of teaching

foreign manners. Nevertheless the emphasis continued to be placed on the common course; the rules were improved and the discipline so perfected that the school was enabled to attain its present success in giving a thorough education such as the times demanded.

CHAPTER V

THE FIFTH PERIOD

(FIRST HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF KYOTO PREFECTURE)

1895

On the 15th of May, the Imperial proclamation of peace between Japan and China was ceremonially read in the school.

In July the course of study was changed according to the rules issued by the educational authorities at the beginning of the year.

1896

In October many articles for use in schools were contributed by the pupils to the children in the districts near Kyoto where there had been a great flood.

1897

In connection with the death of the Empress Dowager, the school observed five days' of mourning beginning with the 13th of January.

On the 7th of February, the school was accorded a

position in the Imperial Park at the time the Imperial Funeral Procession was passing by.

In December, the Kyoto Prefectural Council decided to rebuild the school within the following two years.

1898

On the 7th of November, as a representative of the Crown Prince, who was then staying in Kyoto, his Chamberlain visited the school.

1899

In February, permission for the rebuilding of the school and the increasing of the number of pupils to eight hundred was received from the Minister of Education.

In December, the High School Course was shortened to five years, and the Supplementary Course to one year.

The High School Course could be entered by pupils who had completed the course of six years in the Primary School.

A two years' College Course in Japanese Literature was established.

The graduates of this course were henceforth allowed to receive from the Educational Department without examination certificates enabling them to teach in Girls' Normal Schools or Girls' Middle Schools.

1900

On the 10th of May, a celebration in honor of the

wedding ceremony of the Crown Prince was held.

1901

On the 26th of March, the school removed to its new buildings. The whole institution was greatly improved.

On the 5th of April, a ceremony in honor of the completion of the new buildings was observed.

In April, a two years' College Course in Domestic Science was established. The graduates of this Course were henceforth allowed to receive from the Educational Department without examination certificates enabling them to teach in Girls' Normal Schools or Girls' Middle Schools.

On the 2nd of December, Miss Hughes, a special commissioner from the English Board of Education, visited the school.

1902

On the 4th of April, the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the school was held.

1903

On the 8th of May, Her Majesty the Empress paid a visit to the school. After a short rest, Her Majesty was pleased to inspect the exhibits of the girls' handiwork and listened to exercises in the Assembly Hall. She was much pleased with the careful training the pupils were receiving. Her Majesty gave some money to the teachers and pupils. Her Majesty graciously accepted some of the applique work, bags, embroidery

and knitted articles made by the pupils.

On the 10th of September, a medal was awarded for the exhibits made by the school at the Fifth National Industrial Exhibition.

1904

On the 11th of February, the Imperial Declaration of war against Russia was ceremonially read in the school.

On the 5th of June, the Okikai, an alumnae association, sent bandages and some money to the Army and Navy, subscribed to the war bonds fund, and also visited the Military Hospital to comfort the wounded and the sick soldiers, to whom they carried gifts.

This year a gold medal was awarded to the school for the exhibits made at the International Exposition in St. Louis.

1905

On the 1st of May, the Shunkin-kai, an association which includes the whole school, was established.

On the 19th of August, the Shunkin-kai sent fans to the Military Hospitals to comfort the sick and wounded soldiers.

From the 29th of August till the 28th of November, the pupils without interrupting their school-work, made military uniforms, thus earning money to contribute to the Volunteer Fleet. The money was sent to the Imperial Marine Association.

On the 16th and 17th a Bazar was held by the Alum-

nae Association. The profits were devoted to the establishing of the Volunteer Fleet, to the Soldiers' Relief Department, and to the Fund for the relief of the bereaved families of soldiers.

On the 19th of October, the Imperial Proclamation of peace between Japan and Russia was ceremonially read in the school.

On the 17th of November, at the moment when the Emperor worshiped at the Ise Shrine to thank the Imperial Ancestors for victory and peace, the whole school gathered on the campus and bowed in the direction of the shrine.

1906

In January Mr. Inokuma, our teacher of Japanese Classics, was appointed to give the annual New Year's Lecture to Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress. This honorable appointment was repeated six times, that is, up to the year 1912.

1907

On the 15th of February, Dr. Ladd, an Emeritus Professor of Yale University, visited the school and gave an address.

On the 15th of October, the Thirty-fifth Anniversary of the founding of the school was held.

1908

On the 1st of March, the principal, Mr. Ichiro Kawara, and the teacher of Japanese Classics, Mr. Natsuki Ino-

kuma, were honored with commendatory addresses and some money from the Educational Department.

1909

On the 9th of April, the school was honored by the Princess Yukiko Kayō, who entered the school as a regular pupil.

On the 13th of April, the two College Courses were lengthened to three years.

On the 23rd of June, a Russian Student tourist party visited the school.

1910

The 20th of May, being the Funeral day of the late Edward VII, a solemn lecture was given to the pupils.

On the 28th of September, the Crown Prince (the present Emperor) paid a visit to the school, inspected the exhibits of the girls' handiwork and listened to exercises in the Assembly Hall and also in the class-rooms. The school was honored by a gift of his portrait.

1911

On the 13th of July another Russian Student Tourist party visited the school.

1912

In June, still another Russian Student Tourist party visited the school. In connection with the Funeral of the late Emperor, Meiji Tennō, the school observed three days' of mourning beginning with the 13th of September.

On the 14th of September, the school was accorded

a position in the Kyoto Rail-way Station as the Imperial Funeral train moved slowly toward Momoyama, the final resting place of the Meiji Emperor.

On the 15th of September, at the moment of the Imperial Interment of Meiji Tennō, the whole school assembled on the campus and bowed in the direction of the Imperial Mausoleum.

On the 18th of September, the whole school made a pilgrimage to do homage at the Imperial Mausoleum at Momoyama.

On the 28th of September, the Imperial Rescript issued when the New Emperor ascended the Throne, was solemnly read in the school.

On the 3rd of November, the birthday of the late Emperor, a memorial lecture was given to the pupils.

1913

On the 3rd of March, Dr. Mabie, the First Exchange Lecturer from American to Japanese Universities visited the school.

1914

On the 30th of March, the Princess Yukiko Kayō was graduated at this school.

On the 10th of April, the Empress Dowager passed away amid the sorrow of the people.

On the 11th of April, the school had a quiet rest day that it might mourn because of her death.

On the 14th of April, a solemn ceremony in honor of

Shōken Kōtaikō, the late Empress Dowager, was held. At the same time, a lecture on her Majesty's Life was given to the pupils.

On the 11th of May, Miss Harriman, an American journalist, visited the school. In connection with the Imperial Funeral of the Empress Dowager, Shōken Kōtaikō, the school observed three days' of mourning beginning with the 24th of May.

On the 25th of May, the school was accorded a position in the Kyoto Railway Station as the Imperial Funeral train moved slowly toward Momoyama, the final resting-place of Her Majesry.

On the 26th of May, at the moment of the Imperial Interment of Shōken Kōtaikō, the whole school assembled on the campus and bowed in the direction of the Imperial Mausoleum.

On the 27th of May, a description of the Imperial Funeral rites at Tokyo was given to the pupiis by the Principal, Mr. Ichiro Kawara, who attended the ceremony at Yoyogi Shrine.

On the 28th of May, the birthday of the late Empress Dowager, the whole school made a pilgrimage to do homage at the Imperial Mausoleum at Momoyama.

In October, the school sent exhibits to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco to represent the Girls' High Schools of Japan.

Summary

This period was the one in which female education made the most progress. The Imperial Government issued Rules for Girls' High Schools. Every thing was renewed. The school, being rebuilt, had sufficient room for eight hundred pupils. The dormitory was well furnished for more than two hundred and fifty pupils. The object of the teaching and training given in the school, namely, that of making gentle, refined, virtuous women has been given increased emphasis. For the sake of woman's advanced education, the College Course was established.

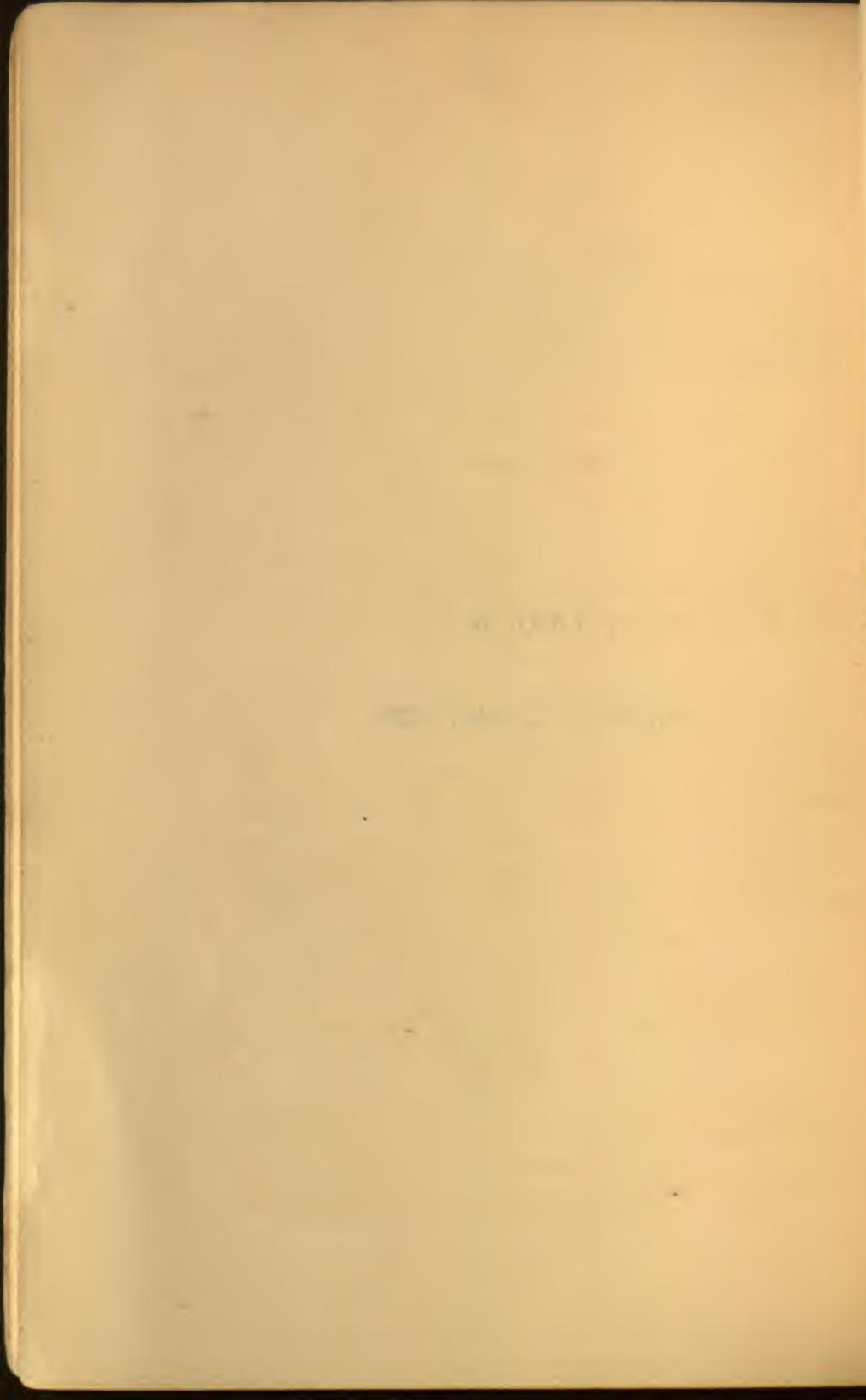
Gradually, Japan recognized the necessity for woman's education. It is our deep regret that every year we are unable to receive all the applicants for admission to the school.

In conclusion there is one thing we can not leave out. Since the school was founded, Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress have often honored the school with their visits and gifts. The Imperial Princes and Princesses have also honored the school by their visits. Thus the school has been graciously favored by the Imperial Court. Indeed, this is our highest honor. It is not only the superior equipment that has caused this institution to have such a high reputation among the Girls' Schools of Japan and to be honored

as setting the standard for female education. All that the school has accomplished is due to the special favor of the Imperial Court.

PART II

PRESENT CONDITION



CHAPTER VI

EQUIPMENT

OBJECT OF ESTABLISHMENT

The object of the school is to afford the higher general education necessary for girls, according to the rules for girls' schools issued by the Department of Education.

SITUATION

The school is situated in Kyoto, the old Imperial Capital. This city is the centre of culture for the western part of our country. The grounds are beautifully located directly east of the Imperial Palace. The upper windows of the school command a fine view of the surrounding hills. The climate is healthy, the soil fertile, and the landscape very beautiful.

SCHOOL GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS

School grounds,	3.8 acre.
School Buildings,	64,857 square feet.

COURSES OF STUDY

High School Course,	five years.
Supplementary Course,	one year.
College Course, Literature,	three years.
College Course, Domestic Science, ...	three years.

PRESENT PUPILS

Courses of Study	High School Course				
	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year
No. of Pupils	150	144	141	141	150
Boarding Pupils	30	19	37	33	37
Classes	3	3	3	3	3

Courses of Study	Supplementary Course	College Course		Domestic Science		
		Literature		1st year	2nd year	3rd year
School year		1st year	2nd year	3rd year	1st year	2nd year
No. of Pupils	30	11	7	9	38	32
Boarding Pupils	11	4	4	5	22	25
Classes	1	1	1	1	1	1

Total $\begin{cases} \text{No. of Pupils} & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & 881 \\ \text{Boarding Pupils} & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & 245 \\ \text{Classes} & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & 22 \end{cases}$

GRADUATES

Courses of Study	High School Course	Supplementary Course	College Course of Literature	College Course of Domestic Science	Sewing Course	Other Courses	Total
Numbers	2,306	372	107	130	791	649	4,155

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION

Selected pupils among the applicants having the following qualifications are admitted at the beginning of the school year:—

Courses of Study :	Qualifications for admission
High School Course	Graduation from a Primary School.
Supplementary Course	Graduation from the five years' course in a Girls' High School.
College Course of Literature	Ditto.
College Course of Domestic Science	Graduation from the five or four years' course in a Girls' High School.

TUITION FEES

Tuition fees per annum are as follows and are paid in three installments :

Courses of Study	Prefectural Pupils	Pupils from outside the Prefecture
High School	Yen 25.	Yen 39.
Supplementary	25.	39.
College	27.	39.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE

The annual expenditure in 1914 is as follows :—

Salaries	...	...	...	Yen 19,800
Other expenses	...	...	...	9,040.06
Total	...	...	...	28,840.06

CALENDAR

April. Matriculation.
 Opening exercises.
 Spring tour for study.

May. Pilgrimage to do homage at the Imperial
 Mausoleum of the late Empress Dowager at
 Momoyama.

June. Meeting of pupils' parents.
 Celebration of the Empress's birth-day.

July. Summer vacation, from the 16th of July till the 31st of August.

September. Opening exercises of the fall term.

October. Mushroom hunting.
Athletic meeting.
Celebration of the Emperor's birth-day.

November. Autumn tour for study.
Pilgrimage to do homage at the Imperial Mausoleum of Emperor Meiji at Momoyama.
Meeting of pupils' parents.
Excursion of the Senior class of the college to do homage at the Mausoleum of Emperor Jinmu, (the first Emperor and founder of the Empire).

December. Winter vacation, from the 25th till the 8th of January of the next year.

January. New-year ceremony.
Opening exercises of the winter term.

February. Celebration of the anniversary of the founding of the Empire. (After the celebration, literary exercises are held).

March. The graduating class makes a pilgrimage to the Ise shrine.
The senior class of the college course visits the Imperial Palace and the Detached Palace in Kyoto.

CHAPTER VII

S T A F F

	Principal	Teachers	Matrons (serving also as teachers).	Clerks	School Physician	Total.
Male	1	17		3	1	
Female		30	4			52

FACULTY AND STAFF

Mr. Ichiro Kawara, the Principal, Morals.

Mr. Junzō Takaku, the Dean, Morals, Pedagogics, Chinese Literature.

Miss Sen Akiyama, Sewing, Drawing, Cooking.

Miss Masu Araki, Household Management, Sewing.

Mr. Benzo Eguchi (serving also as secretary),
Japanese and Chinese Literature.

Mr. Otoo Jujii, Japanese Literature.

Miss Maki Fujita, English.

Mr. Motoharu Fujita, History, Geography.

Mr. Toshimaro Hanafusa, Morals, History, Pedagogics.

Mr. Masahaya Hirayama, Writing, Chinese Literature.

Miss Tami Hirose (serving also as matron), Mathematics.

Mr. Chūyu Hitora, Clerk.

Mr. Motohiko Hoshino (serving also as school physician),
Nursing.

Miss Taki Ichihara, Music.

Mr. Senkei Ikenobo, Flower Arrangement.

Mr. Fukuzo Imaoji, Science, Horticulture.

Mr. Asamaro Inokuma, Japanese Literature.

Miss Hana Inoue (serving also as matron), Sewing, Cooking.

Mrs. Tsune Kaku, Japanese Language, Household Management.

Mrs. Sonoe Kawazu *Koto* (Japanese harp).

Miss Narae Kitagawa (serving also as matron),
Household Management, Sewing.

Mr. Keizo Kobayashi, Japanese Language.

Mr. Tatsutaro Mabuchi, Clerk.

Miss Fuji Maeda, Drawing.

Mr. Kenkyo Mitamura, *Naginata* (Female Fencing).

Mr. Tahichi Moriguchi, Cooking.

Mr. Takejiro Murakami, Science.

Mrs. Taka Nakamura, Sewing.

Mrs. Yoshie Ogihara, English.

Miss Shizu Okita, English.

Miss Kikue Ota, Japanese Language.

Mrs. Mika Otsuka, Japanese Language, Household Management.

Miss Etsu Satomi, Music.

Mrs. Yuka Sen, Tea Ceremony.

Miss Tazu Senga, Etiquette.

Miss Shige Shibano, Japanese Language, Writing, Gymnastics.

Mr. Shoichi Shigeto, Mathematics, Chemistry.

Mrs. Mitsue Sugawara, Japanese Language.

Mrs. Kō Sugimoto, Manual Arts.

Mr. Masami Suzuki, Pedagogics, Japanese Language, Chinese Literature.

Miss Tame Takahashi, Sewing.

Miss Misao Tamura, Sewing, Drawing, Gymnastics.

Miss Hide Tanabe (serving also as matron), Gymnastics.

Miss Masu Tanaka, Sewing.

Mr. Umejiro Tanigawa, Cooking.

Miss Yasu Toki, Morals, Mathematics, Domestic Science, Pedagogics.

Miss Yuki Tomisaka, History, Geography.

Mrs. Kikue Yamada, Sewing, Drawing, Cooking.

Miss Kuno Yamakami, Sewing.

Miss Ai Yamakawa, Sewing.

Mr. Akiyoshi Yanagi, Clerk.

Miss Takeko Yoshida, Gymnastics, Mathematics.

CHAPTER VIII

TEACHING AND TRAINING

I. TEACHING

(1) The Subjects of study and the numbers of hours per week are as follows:—

Table A.

THE HIGH SCHOOL COURSE

	First year.	Total No. of hours per week	Second year.	Total No. of hours per week	Third year.	Total No. of hours per week	Fourth year.	Total No. of hours per week	Fifth year.	Total No. of hours per week
Moral Lessons.	Principles of Morality, Etiquette.	2	Ditto.	2	Ditto.	2	Ditto.	2	Ditto.	2
Japanese Language.	Reading, Explanation, Composition, Writing.	6	Reading, Explanation, Grammar, Composition, Writing.	6	Ditto.	6	Reading, Explanation, Composition, Writing.	5	Ditto.	4
English.	Reading, Explanation, Writing, Dictation, Composition.	3	Ditto.	3	Ditto.	3	Ditto.	3	Ditto.	3
History.	Japanese History.	1	Ditto.	2	Foreign History.	2	Ditto.	1	Japanese Modern History.	1
Geography.	Japanese Geography.	2	Foreign Geography	1	Ditto.	1	Outlines of Physical Geography.	1	Ditto.	1
Mathematics.	Arithmetic.	2	Ditto.	2	Ditto.	2	Algebra.	2	Geometry.	2
Science.	Botany, Zoology.	2	Zoology, Physiology, Hygiene.	2	Chemistry, Mineralogy.	2	Physics	2		
Drawing.	Modelling, Sketching, Composition, Designing	2	Ditto.	2	Ditto.	1.5	Ditto.	2	Ditto.	1
Household Management.					Practice in Household Management.	.5	Practice in Household Management, Cooking.	2	Care & Training of Children, Nursing, Practice in Cooking	6
Sewing.	Sewing and Cutting of Common Garments.	5	Sewing & Cutting of Common Garments, Knitting	5	Ditto.	5	Sewing, Cutting, Knitting, Using Sewing Machines.	5	Ditto.	5
Music	Simple Melody.	2	Ditto.	2	Simple Melody, Part Singing.	2	Ditto.	2	Simple Melody, Part Singing, Instrumental Music.	2
Gymnastics.	Gymnastic Exercises, Athletic Sports.	3	Ditto.	3	Ditto.	3	Ditto.	3	Ditto.	3
Total No. of hours per week		30		30		30		30		30

Note.—In addition to the above required studies Flower Arrangement, *Koto*, Massage and *Naginata* (Female Fencing) are elective subjects.

Table B. THE SUPPLEMENTARY COURSE

Subjects of Study.		No. of hours per week.
Moral Lessons.	Principles of Morality, Etiquette.	2
*Japanese Language.	Explanation, Composition, Poetry, Writing	4
*English.	Reading, Translation, Conversation, Composition.	2
*Mathematics.	Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.	2
*Science.	Natural History, Physics, Chemistry.	2
*Drawing.	Modelling, Sketching, Composition.	2
Domestic Management.	Domestic Management, Cooking.	3
Sewing.	Sewing, Cutting, Mending.	6
*Music.	Simple Melody, Part Singing, Instrumental Music.	2
Gymnastics.	Gymnastic Exercises, Athletic Sports.	2
Pedagogics.	Pedagogics, Methods of Teaching	3
Total.		30

* Elective Subjects.

Table C. THE COLLEGE COURSE OF LITERATURE

School year	First year.	No. of hours per week.	Second year.	No. of hours per week.	Third year.	No. of hours per week.
Subjects of Study						
Ethics.	Principles of Morality, Etiquette.	2	Ditto.	2	Ditto.	2
Mental Sciences.	Psychology, Logic.	3				
Japanese Language.	Japanese Classics, Composition, Grammar, Poetry, Writing.	11	Japanese Classics, Composition, Grammar, History of Japanese Literature, Poetry, Writing.	11	Japanese Classics, History of Literature, Composition, Writing.	11
Chinese Literature.	Chinese Classics, Grammar.	6	Ditto.	6	Chinese Classics, History of Chinese Literature.	6
History.	Foreign History.	2	Oriental History.	2	Japanese History.	2
Gymnastics	Gymnastic Exercises, Athletic Sports.	2	Ditto.	2	Ditto.	2
Total.		26		26		22

Note.—In addition to the above required studies English and Music are elective subjects.

Table D. THE COLLEGE COURSE OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Subjects of Study	School year	First year.	No. of hours per week.	Second year.	No. of hours per week.	Third year.	No. of hours per week.
Ethics.		Principles of Morality, Etiquette.	2	Ditto.	2	Ditto.	2
Mental Science.		Psychology, Logic.	3	Pedagogics, History of Education, Methods of Teaching.	2	Methods of Teaching, School Management, Practice in Teaching.	3
Domestic Science.		Outlines of Domestic Science, Household Management, Horticulture.	6	Social Duties, Care for Aged, Training of Children, Nursing of Sick, Cooking, Horticulture.	6	Nursing of Sick, Household Management, Domestic Economy, Domestic Book-keeping, Cooking, Horticulture.	7
Sewing.		Sewing, Cutting, Mending, Manual Arts.	13	Ditto.	13	Ditto.	13
Japanese Language		Explanation, Composition.	3	Ditto.	3	Ditto.	2
Science.		Physiology, Hygiene.	1	Chemistry, Physics.	1	Ditto.	1
Drawing.		Modelling, Sketching, Composing, Designing.	2	Ditto.	2	Ditto.	2
Gymnastics.		Gymnastic Exercises, Athletic Sports.	2	Ditto.	2	Ditto.	2
Total.			32		32		32

Note.—In addition to the above required studies English and Music are elective subjects.

The above tables have been arranged in accordance with the detailed rules for Girls' High Schools as prescribed in the ordinance issued by the Department of Education.

(2) Out-door Teaching.

Pupils are required to get exact knowledge of each

lesson by carefully observing the materials used in teaching. They are encouraged to foster a taste for study and for practical work. Each term arrangements are made for out-door teaching.

(3) Elective studies.

In addition to the required studies, pupils are allowed to take lessons in one or more such subjects as Tea Ceremony, Flower Arrangement, *Koto* (Japanese Harp), *Naginata* (Japanese Halberd), and Massage. Pupils of the fifth year grade have practice every spring in Silk-worm Breeding.

II. TRAINING

(1) The Object of Training.

The object of training in our school is to make healthy, learned and virtuous women in accordance with the Imperial Ordinances issued in 1890 and 1908.

(2) Educational Precepts.

For the attainment of the above object certain watchwords were adopted to encourage the pupils in the observance of hygienic, intellectual, and moral standards.

(3) Talks to the Pupils by the Principal.

All the members of the faculty endeavor to carry out the above-mentioned purposes of the school, and the Principal especially urges the pupils to bear in mind the two Imperial Ordinances of which copies have previously been distributed among them. Occasionally he addresses all the pupils in the assembly hall.

The Principal has personal conversations with the pupils of the graduating class, trying to help them in the solution of their problems and to encourage them to meet what the future has in store for them.

(4) Religious Training.

The Principal takes the graduating class to worship at the shrine in Ise dedicated to the Great Imperial Ancestor, and makes them vow to be upright in their future conduct.

For the same purpose he takes the graduating classes of the college courses to the Yamato, Unebi Mausoleum and the Kashiwabara Shrine where the founder of our Empire is worshiped.

(5) Meetings.

Several meetings are held under the auspices of the school authorities to make the pupils understand social questions and gain practice in the conduct of affairs.

a. Shunkin-kwai; which includes the whole school.

b. Class meetings; which are held by the different classes.

c. Literary Society; on holidays and national festivals this society holds meetings.

d. Noted men are frequently asked to give lectures. Sometimes the Principal or teachers are similarly invited.

e. Farewell party for graduates. Before the time of graduation the other pupils invite the senior class to a farewell party.

f. In celebration of His Majesty the Emperor's birthday, an athletic meeting is held every fall term.

(6) Training in practical matters.

To encourage the pupils' taste for actual life as well as to make them respect labor and to care for themselves, several forms of work are required of them.

- a.* Daily tasks in turn by the pupils.
- b.* Cleaning of school-rooms.
- c.* Writing of school news.
- d.* Management of flower and vegetable gardens.
- e.* Preparation, arrangement, and management of several meetings.
- f.* Making of articles used for teaching in the school.
- g.* Home tasks during holidays.
- h.* Writing of diaries.

CHAPTER XI

DORMITORY

I. ITS OBJECT

The object of the Dormitory is to provide for the oversight and protection of the pupils in such a way as to promote the principles of the school. The matrons endeavor to make the pupils feel at home and happy, and also to train them in self-control.

2. SYSTEM AND OFFICIAL COMMITTEE

The boarding pupils are limited to two hundred and fifty-two. There are forty-seven rooms, each accommodating five or six pupils. A room-mother is chosen from the upper High School or upper College classes. The boarding pupils are divided into ten classes, each having a class-leader and assistant leader. Four teachers in addition to their class-room work also serve as matrons. Cooks and servants are six in number.

3. OUTSIDE WORK

Outside the daily work, the pupils of the upper classes take turns in assisting matrons and in cooking. Some of them engage in poultry raising, in keeping bees or in horticulture. Others learn massage or study music.

4. MISCELLANEOUS MEETINGS

a. Self-culture Society: Addresses on subjects connected with general culture are frequently given by the Principal the teachers or noted lecturers.

b. A Welcome Meeting for the new boarding pupils is held annually in April.

c. Social Meetings are held in July and September.

d. National Celebration Meetings are held on the 11th of February and on the 31st of October.

e. The Closing Year's Meeting is held in December.

f. The New Year's Meeting is held in January.

g. The Girls' Doll Festival is celebrated on the 3rd of March.

h. A Farewell Meeting for the graduates is held in March.

i. Discipline Committee Meetings are conducted by the upper class pupils and held when needed.

j. Official Committee Meetings are held when needed.

k. Occasional Picnics are held.

CHAPTER X

SHUNKIN-KWAI

1. ITS ORGANIZATION AND OBJECT

This association includes all the present teachers and pupils. Its object is to encourage mutual friendship and culture. The committees are elected from the pupils of the different classes. The Principal is President of the Society.

2. ITS ACTIVITIES

a. Conducting several meetings.

b. Encouraging physical exercise.

c. Regulation of the Library.

d. Regulation of the Museum.

e. Carrying out other plans for the benefit of the whole school.

CHAPTER XI

OKI-KWAI (ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION)*(a) ORGANIZATION AND OBJECT*

This association is made up of the graduates of the school. It has for its objects good fellowship, the cultivation of knowledge and virtue, as well as charitable and other public activities. In 1909 it was allowed by the Department of Education to become a corporate juridical person. Its members at present number 2,678. Its officers are five Directors, sixteen members of a Standing Committee, and forty-six Councillors.

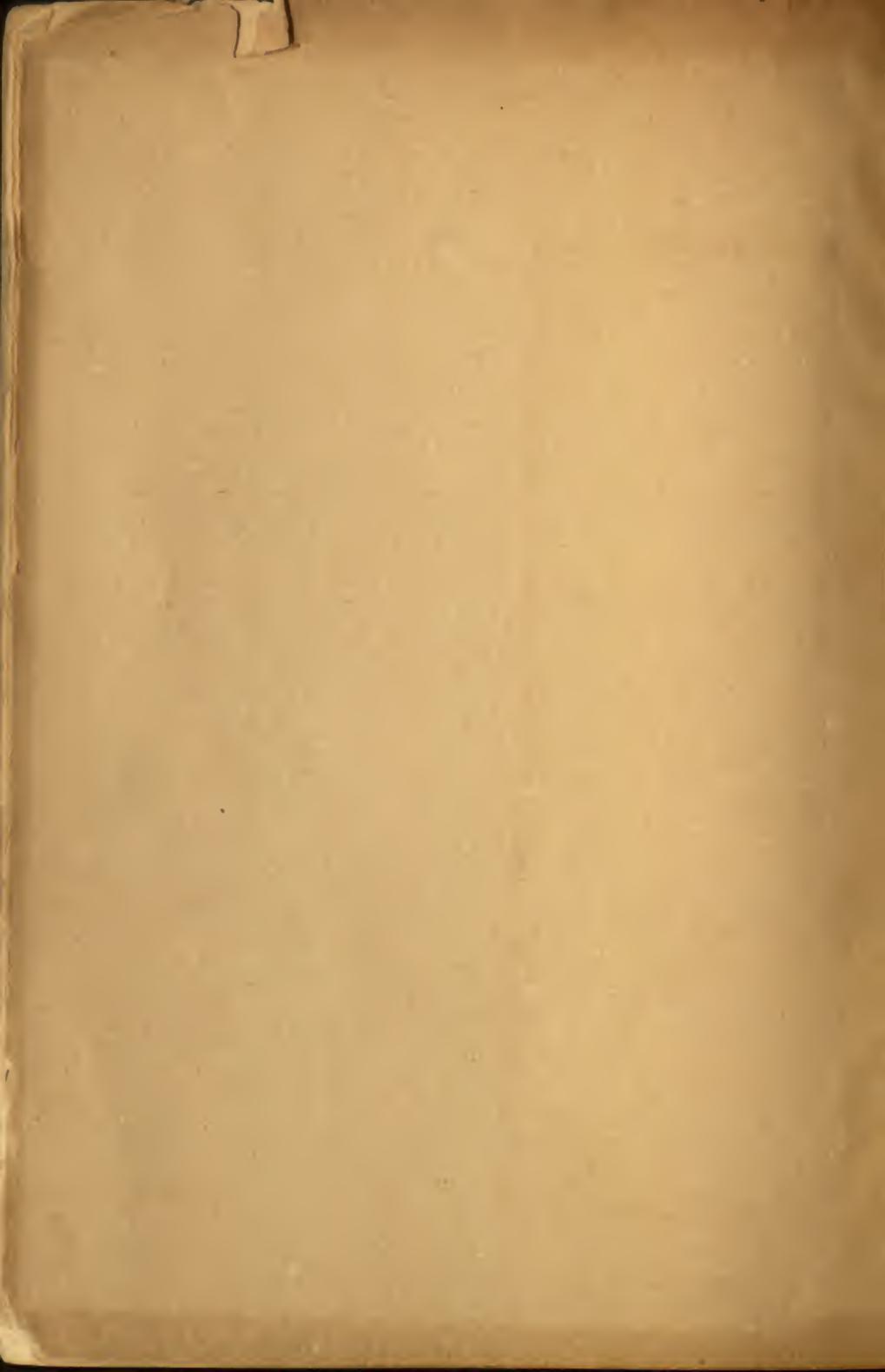
(b) BRANCHES

Since 1899 branches have been established in Tokyo and many other cities.

(c) ACTIVITIES

The association holds its general meeting annually. Twice a year it publishes a magazine for distribution to the members. In the school it has a shop for the sale of stationery and other articles such as are used by the pupils. Each branch occasionally has lectures and social meetings.

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